LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Original) A method for preparing a compound of formula (I)

$$\bigcap_{O \in \mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{R}^1$$

according to the following steps:

step A:

reaction of a compound of formula (V)

with a nitrile of formula R¹CH₂CN and a base to form the compound of formula (IV);

step B:

compound of formula (IV) which is then cyclized in an aqueous acid medium to form the compound of formula (III):

step C:

compound of formula (III) which gives the compound of formula (II) via a diazotization reaction by means of a compound chosen from sodium nitrite in the form of a mixture with an acid, alkyl nitrites, alkyl thionitrites and alkyl thionitrates, and decomposition by means of a compound AZ_n ;

step D:

compound of formula (II) which gives the compound of formula (I) by the action of an alcohol in the form of a mixture with a base;

in the formulae (I) to (V)

- R¹, R², R³ and R⁴, which are identical or different, represent a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₁₀ alkenyl or C₁-C₁₀ alkynyl, one or more carbo- or heterocycles having 5 to 7 atoms, it being possible for these groups to be substituted or unsubstituted;
- A represents a metal or a metal salt;
- Z represents a group chosen from Cl, Br or -OR³;
- n is equal to 0, 1 or 2.
- 2. (Original) A method according to claim 1, for which the base used during step A is lithium diisopropylamide.
- 3. (Currently amended) A method according to claims 1 or 2 claim 1, for which the acid used during step B is acetic acid.
- 4. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim</u> 1 to 3, for which A is copper.
- 5. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim</u> 1 to 4, in which step C uses t-butyl or methyl nitrite.

- 6. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1 elaims 1 to 4</u>, for which AZ_n represents $Cu(OR^3)_2$ or $CuCl_2$.
- 7. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> claims 1 to 4, in which step C uses t-butyl or methyl nitrite and for which AZ_n represents $Cu(OR^3)_2$ or $CuCl_2$.
- 8. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> claims 1 to 4, in which step C uses sodium nitrite in the form of a mixture with HCl or H₂SO₄.
- 9. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> elaims 1 to 4, for which AZ_n represents $Cu(OR^3)$ or CuCl.
- 10. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> <u>claims 1 to 4</u>, in which step C uses sodium nitrite in the form of a mixture with HCl or H_2SO_4 and for which AZ_n represents $Cu(OR^3)$ or CuCl.
- 11. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> <u>claims 1-to-10</u>, in which step D uses an alcohol of formula R^2OH in which R^2 is a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl.
- 12. (Original) A method according to claim 11, for which R² represents n-butyl.
- 13. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> <u>claims 1 to 11</u>, in which step D is replaced by step D' and in which there is used a compound of formula (II) in which Z represents a group -OR³, which is displaced by a similar, more appropriate group.
- 14. (Original) A method according to claim 13, for which Z is the ethoxy group which is displaced by a butoxy group introduced by treating with sodium butoxide.
- 15. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> <u>claims 1 to 14</u>, in which step A is replaced by step A' and in which there is used a nitrile of formula R¹CXHCN, in

which X represents a halogen atom, with, as base, a metal chosen from magnesium or zinc.

- 16. (Currently amended) A method according to <u>claim 1</u> elaims-1 to-15, for which the following characteristics are present alone or in combination:
 - the iodine atom is in the 6-position of the chromone;
 - R¹ represents a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, preferably an n-propyl;
 - R² represents a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, preferably an n-butyl;
 - R⁴ represents a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, preferably a methyl;
 - A represents Cu;
 - Z represents Cl or Br, or the group -OR³ in which R³ represents a methyl or n-butyl group.
- 17. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 1 any one of claims 1 to 16, for which the preparation of a compound of formula (I) in which R^1 represents an n-propyl and R^2 represents an n-butyl.
- 18. (Original) A method for preparing a compound of formula (III)

according to the following steps: reaction of a compound of formula (V)

with a nitrile of formula R¹CH₂CN and a base to form the compound of formula (IV);

which compound of formula (IV) is then cyclized in an aqueous acid medium to form the compound of formula (III);

in formulae (III) to (V)

- R¹, R², R³ and R⁴, which are identical or different, represent a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₁₀ alkenyl or C₁-C₁₀ alkynyl, one or more carbo-heterocycles having from 5 to 7 atoms, it being possible for these groups to be substituted or unsubstituted.
- 19. (Original) A method for preparing a compound of formula (II)

from a compound of formula (III) which gives the compound of formula (II) via a diazotization reaction

by means of a compound chosen from sodium nitrite in the form of a mixture with an acid, alkyl nitrites, alkyl thionitrites and alkyl thionitrates; and decomposition by means of a compound AZ_n ;

in the formulae (II) and (III)

- R¹ and R³, which are identical or different, represent a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₁₀ alkenyl or C₁-C₁₀ alkynyl, one or more carbo- or heterocycles having 5 to 7 atoms, it being possible for these groups to be substituted or unsubstituted;
- A represents a metal or a metal salt;
- Z represents a group chosen from Cl, Br or –OR³;
- n is equal to 0, 1 or 2.
- 20. (Original) A method for preparing a compound of formula (I)

from a compound of formula (II) which gives the compound of formula (I)

by the action of an alcohol in the form of a mixture with a base; in the formulae (I) and (II)

• R¹ and R², which are identical or different, represent a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₁₀ alkenyl or C₁-C₁₀ alkynyl, one or more carbo- or heterocycles having 5 to 7 atoms, it being possible for these groups to be substituted or unsubstituted;

9

Z represents a group chosen from Cl, Br or -OR³.

21. (Original) A compound of formula (III)

in which R^1 represents a C_1 - C_{10} alkyl, C_1 - C_{10} alkenyl or C_1 - C_{10} alkynyl, one or more carbo- or heterocycles having from 5 to 7 atoms, it being possible for these groups to be substituted or unsubstituted.

- 22. (Original) The compound as claimed in claim 21, of formula (III) in which the following characteristics are present alone or in combination:
 - the iodine atom is in the 6-position of the chromone;
 - R¹ represents a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group.
- 23. (Currently amended) The compound as claimed in <u>claim 21</u> either of claims 21 and 22, of formula (III) in which R¹ represents the n-propyl group.

24. (Original) A compound of formula (II)

in which

- R¹ and R³, which are identical or different, represent a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl, C₁-C₁₀ alkenyl or C₁-C₁₀ alkynyl, one or more carbo- or heterocycles having 5 to 7 atoms, it being possible for these groups to be substituted or unsubstituted;
- Z represents a halogen atom.
- 25. (Original) A compound according to claim 24, of formula (II) in which the following characteristics are present alone or in combination:

- the iodine atom is in the 6-position of the chromone;
- R¹ represents a C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group.
- 26. (Currently amended) A compound according to <u>claim 24 elaims 24 and 25</u>, of formula (II) in which R¹ represents an n-propyl group and Z represents chlorine or bromine.
- 27. (New) A compound according to claim 25, of formula (II) in which R¹ represents an n-propyl group and Z represents chlorine or bromine.

11